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The Eastern Poultryman



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EASTERN POULTRYMAN.



PUBLISHED
MONTHLY

E.E. PEACOCK, PUBLISHER. 25 CENTS
KENT'S HILL, ME. U.S.A. A YEAR'S



SHAMROCK FARM

RHODE ISLAND REDS

OUR BREEDING STOCK FOR 1905

We have mated six pens, each consisting of one male and eight to twelve females. The females are the choicest selection from over six hundred of the best pedigree, and also include several winners at the New York, Boston and Portland Shows.

The MALES heading these pens are rich red throughout without a trace of smut, and among them are the cock that won First at Lawrence' 1904, and First at New York and First at Boston, 1905. Also the cock that won First at Lewiston and Portland. These and other birds of equal merit constitute our breeding stock for this season, and their eggs ought to produce prize winners for our customers. **Eggs for Hatching** from these pens, \$2.00 per setting, three settings for \$5.00. We have also mated several pens of choice birds for utility, and can furnish fresh fertile eggs at \$1.00 per setting of 15 eggs, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. These eggs are better than some breeders are offering at higher prices.

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Send for free catalogue, giving history, standard and directions for mating and care of Rhode Island Reds. Egg orders should be booked early and save delay.

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Mine have established and sustained a reputation as **heavy layers** and also have produced good **show birds**.

From experience, wisdom. My matings this year will produce better results than ever before. Eggs \$2 per 15. Write for particulars.

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for PURITAN CHICK FOOD and PURITAN EGG FORCE. Our sales on Puritan Chick Food increased in 1904 over 2000 per cent over 1903.

A. L. BICKFORD & CO., Bangor, Me.

Peacock's Invincible Strain of Barred Rocks



FIRST HEN AT STATE POULTRY SHOW,
Jan., 1904.

Have Been Making History for Years.

Here is the last record, made at State Show,
held at Portland, Dec. 6-9, 1904:

2d and 3d Hen, 2d Pullet, 3d Cockerel, 1st Pen, Special
for Best Cock and 3 Hens, Silver Cup for Best Display, &

**Won the \$100 Silver Cup for the Second Successive Year,
offered for Ten Highest-Scoring Barred Rocks.**

The above winnings were made in the largest and best class of Barred Rocks ever gotten together in Maine,—120 Single Birds and 8 Pens competing, Hawkins judge.

**Magnificent Line-Bred Males and Females
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prices.** Eggs in season. Circular containing full list of winning.
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The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 6.

Kent's Hill, Maine, August-September, 1905.

No. 8.

Poultry Culture at the Maine Experiment Station.

BY PROF. G. M. GOWELL.

Sizes of Flocks, Rooms and Individual Floor Spaces.

We are now using three large laying and breeding houses, and a smaller curtain front building known as the "Pioneer House."

House No. 1 is 16 feet wide and 150 feet long. This house is warmed by hot water and is always kept above the freezing point by the use of about four tons of coal each year. It has been in use seven years and the birds occupying it have laid well, and been in good health, but have not had as good color and were not as vigorous as their mates in the open front houses. The pens in this house are 10 by 16 feet in size and have been occupied by 20 hens, and during the breeding seasons generally by one or two males in addition.

House No. 2 is 2 years old. It is 12 feet wide and 150 feet long. Aside from the Pioneer House, this is the first curtain front elevated roosting closet house we built. It is fully described in Bulletin 100. The pens in this house are 12 by 20 feet in size and each one contains 50 hens, besides the cockerels at breeding time, which gives four and four-fifths square feet of floor space to each hen.

House No. 3 was constructed last fall. It is 16 feet wide and 120 feet long. It is of the same style as No. 2 except that it is wider. There are four pens in the building, each 16 feet wide and 30 feet long. Two of the pens are arranged for 100 hens each, and two of them for 150 each.

We have now used the Pioneer house four years with 50 pullets in it each year, the No. 2 house two years with 300 pullets each year and the No. 3 house one year. Besides these three houses, we have had the use of another house of the open front style of construction for three years with about 200 yearling, breeding hens in it each year.

These curtain front houses have all proved eminently satisfactory. Not a case of colds or snuffles has developed from sleeping in the warm elevated closets, with their cloth fronts, and then going directly down into the cold room, onto the dry straw, and spending the day in the open air. The egg yields per bird have been as good in these houses as in the warmed one. The purposes of the different sizes of rooms and flocks is to compare the results of the welfare and egg yields of the birds under the different conditions.

The conditions that were laid down years ago and accepted as imperative, that hens could only be kept profitably as layers in flocks not greater than 15, with allowances of at least 10 square feet of floor space per bird, required large space

for small numbers of birds and was expensive. The small pen, even though sparsely populated, means close confinement to the occupants. If one hen was confined and compelled to remain on the generous allotment of a square yard, life would be very unsatisfactory to her. But give her 25 square yards of floor room to roam over at will and she will be happy, although she may meet 49 neighbors in her wanderings, and divide the room with them, yet the allotment to each individual is reduced to one-half a square yard.

The seven pens in House No. 2 each have 240 surface feet of floor and the 50 pullets in each pen averaged 150 eggs last year. The pullets this year, in the same pens, appear to be doing equally well.

In House No. 3 the pens are twice as large as those of No. 2, containing 480 square feet. In the first pen 100 pullets are kept, having four and eight-tenths square feet of floor per bird, just the same allotment as is given in the pens of 50 birds, in the No. 2 house. Some of the questions which it is hoped to get light upon by these comparisons are: Does the larger room have advantages over the smaller one when both are equally densely populated, by giving greater opportunities and freedom to the birds? Are there disadvantages when the numbers of birds in the flock are increased, the proportioned floor space per bird remaining the same?

Should the tests indicate that the greater liberties of the larger pens are advantageous, the question arises: are the advantages such that the number of birds in the large pens can be increased and the ratio of egg production be maintained, or; how far can the net profit from the pens be increased by increasing the number of birds in each pen, although the average egg yield be diminished by the denser population?

In House No. 3, pen No. 3 is a duplicate of pen No. 1 in size and construction, and in it 150 pullets were wintered. The floor allotment per bird in this flock is three and one-fifth square feet. Three roosts instead of two were required for the increased number of birds. The wider floor of the elevated closet makes the daily cleaning of the platforms, proportionately, a little greater, but not much so, as the roosts are elevated by a single rope pulley.

Although the cubic feet of air space per bird was the same in the flocks of 50, 100 and 150, the cloth covered fronts of the closets where 100 or 150 roosted were of the same size and it was very evident early in the winter that the supply of fresh air to the largest flock was not sufficient. It was not practicable to materially increase the cloth surface and allow more air to filter in, so three openings were made in the upper part of the curtain frame through which better ventilation could be secured. The openings were six inches wide and 30 inches long with wooden shutters provided for them.

The shutters were kept entirely open into the outer room, during mild nights, but when high winds prevailed and the temperature fell to 10 or 30 degrees below zero, the openings were partially closed, but never more than half so.

The walls of the elevated closet are packed with sawdust four inches in thickness, and the curtains fit very closely, leaving very small cracks. The ten ounce duck of which the curtains are made is not oiled, as was the case with those in the original house built by us. The supply of fresh air was mostly admitted through the cloth, while the worn out air passed off through the openings above. By this arrangement the birds were not in drafts or currents of air. Where three roosts are arranged abreast, instead of two, the openings are absolutely essential and for smaller flocks they are convenient during the mild nights, especially towards spring.

The health of the birds in this flock of 150 in comparison with those in the flock of 100, in like sized pens, was apparently as good. In the pens of 50, 100 and 150 birds, the proportional losses did not materially differ, being very small in all pens.

It is yet too early to draw conclusions from the results as we have only the data of one year from November to June to compare. Next year we expect to have seven pens of 50 pullets each with floor space of 4.8 square feet per bird, and two pens of 100 birds each, with floor space of 4.8 feet per bird to compare with them. Also two pens of 150 birds each with floor space of 3.2 feet per bird to compare with the flocks of 100 birds above mentioned.

With pens of the same style and arrangement and birds of our own raising, matched in age, development and breed, and with the same system of feeding and attendance, information should be secured regarding the sizes of rooms and numbers in flocks which may be of incalculable value to the poultry industry of the country.

Feeding the Hens.

For 25 years we have been at work with the same family of Barred Plymouth Rocks and have learned several ways to feed and handle them to secure eggs, and to avoid the losses which are so common to mature hens of that breed, from over fatness. Other methods of feeding may be as good or even better. While it is true that only the full fed hen can lay to the limit of her capacity, it is equally true that full feeding of the Plymouth Rocks, unless correctly done, results disastrously.

Several years ago we gave up the morning mash and fed it late in the afternoon with far better results than when fed in the morning. The full meal in the morning had produced laziness, fatness and soft shelled eggs in our Plymouth Rocks, but these bad conditions and results were not encountered when the birds were required to eat slowly, and

exercise by digging the hard grains out of the straw bedding.

The birds were fed throughout the year daily as follows: Each pen of 22 received one pint of wheat in the deep litter early in the morning. At 9.30 A. M. one-half pint of oats was fed to them in the same way. At 1 P. M. one-half pint of cracked corn was given in the litter as before. At 3 P. M. in winter and 4 P. M. in summer they were given all the mash they would eat up clean in half an hour. The mash was made of the following mixture of meals: 200 lbs. wheat bran; 100 lbs. corn meal; 100 lbs. wheat middlings; 100 lbs. linseed meal, 100 lbs. gluten meal; 100 lbs. beef scrap. The mash contained one-fourth of its bulk of clover leaves and heads obtained from the feeding floor in the cattle barn. The clover was covered with hot water and allowed to stand for three or four hours. The mash was made quite dry, and rubbed down with the shovel in mixing, so that the pieces of clover were separated and covered with the meal. Cracked bone, oyster shell, clean grit and water were before them all of the time. Two large mangolds were fed to the birds in each pen daily in winter. They were stuck onto large nails which were partly driven into the wall a foot and a half above the floor. Very few soft shelled eggs were laid and so far as known, not an egg has been eaten by the hens during the last five years.

The records of several years' feeding show that from 50 to 55 pounds of the dry meals, not including the clover leaves of which the mash was made up, were eaten by each hen per year. The quantity of grain fed in the litter was the same every day winter or summer. The quantity of mash was variable, being all they would eat in an hour at the close of the day. They ate more in cold than in warm weather; also considerably more when they were laying heavily than when they were yielding few eggs.

The feeding above described was with hens in a house kept warm enough by hot water pipes, so that the temperature was above the freezing point at all times. The amount of food required by the birds kept in this house for several years was always less during the winter season, than where birds were kept in the colder houses.

In addition to the 50 to 55 lbs. of mash, the hens in this house have averaged each year 18.2 lbs. of wheat; 6.4 lbs. cracked corn; 5.8 lbs. of oats; 5.9 lbs. oyster shell; 3.2 lbs. dry poultry bone; 2.9 lbs. mica grit; and 40 lbs. mangolds. The straw for litter has averaged 36 lbs. per bird.

The birds fed and housed as above described have averaged laying about 150 eggs each.

New Hampshire State Poultry Association.

The New Hampshire State Poultry Association will hold their First Annual Exhibition at Phenix Hall, Concord, N. H., Dec. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1905. Four thousand dollars in prizes and Fifty Cups to be given to the winners at this exhibit. Everything points toward a fine exhibit.

H. C. SHAW, Sec'y.

Do not fail to procure your supply of dirt for the dust baths the coming winter at once. The dust from the road is the best to be had and should be obtained before it becomes moist through the long cool nights.

Questions and Answers.

I should like to know how large a hen house should be to accommodate twenty-five hens and two roosters. My hens have not laid an egg this winter, and I am at a loss to explain why, as I know they are well cared for, because I do everything for them that everyone else does for hens.

INQUIRER.

In regard to the size of house required for twenty-five hens, will say that the breed to be kept therein helps to establish the size of house required. A flock of twenty-five Leghorns would not require as much room as the same number of Brahmas and *vice versa*.

At the experiment station at Oroño, six square feet is allowed for each fowl and for the medium weight fowl such as the Rocks or Dottes this rule is about right, although for my own personal choice in the matter I prefer a little more space, particularly during the breeding season, as one can never take too many precautions to insure fertile eggs. Granting that six square feet is about right, the question now resolves itself into a problem in addition and multiplication of 25 plus 2 multiplied by 6 equals 162 square feet in the house which to give this result will have to be about 10 by 16 feet.

If I were going to put 25 hens into a house and use two males, I should not allow both males to run with the hens at the same time, as one male is sure to drive the other and keep him on the go the whole time, to the disturbance of the entire flock. Poultrymen in general have better results in using two males by alternation; that is, a small coop is built on one side of the pen at a sufficient height from the floor so as to prevent fighting, and one male is kept therein one day and the other the next. A greater degree of fertility in eggs is sure to follow, as females that will not accept the attentions of one male are pretty sure to look with favor on the other.

So far as the lack of egg production on the part of this particular flock of hens is concerned, will say that the information given regarding what variety they are, or what rations they are fed, is so very vague that any opinion regarding the matter would be mere guess work with the chances decidedly against hitting the mark. Perhaps a few suggestions on general principles will not be amiss.

It is an established fact that hens which have a superabundance of food will not lay any better than those which are underfed. Not only is there lack of egg production in a case like this but what eggs over-fat fowls do lay are sure to produce chicks that are extremely deficient in vitality.

The last sentence in the above inquiry leads me to think that the chances are more than even that those hens are overfed. Some years ago, when I first began to breed thoroughbred stock, I purchased four nice pullets and a cockerel for the nucleus of my flock, supposing, and with good reason, that I should be able to raise a good many chickens and have a splendid flock the next year. I was proud of my birds and fed them liberally with all of the supposed hen dainties to be procured. My efforts were finally rewarded; they laid but thin shelled eggs and some with no shell at all. I set that season more than one hundred eggs and finally succeeded in raising twenty chickens, much to my disappointment. The trouble was not with the hens but with me. I fed them too much and too often.

The next season I kept them on a plain, wholesome diet and have had no more trouble on account of lack of eggs, or inability to raise chickens.

Another thing which should be taken into consideration at this time is the strain. Some hens are better layers than others because they were bred from good laying stock and have a license to do much better in egg production than hens from a non-laying strain. In a subsequent issue of our paper we shall have something more to say regarding strains and will therefore forbear at this time.

The editor would be very glad if "Inquirer" would send more specific information regarding this flock.

E. E. PEACOCK.

A New Breeder Hover.

The lapse of time has seen marked improvement in all poultry appliances, but in none of the improvements is none more marked than in artificial brooding. Up to the present time artificial brooding has been a great bugbear to successful chicken raising, as many people have found it easy enough to hatch chicks by artificial means, but quite another thing to raise them. One of the greatest improvements in artificial brooding is the brooder just put upon the market by the Prairie State Incubator Co., of Homer City, Pa., whose advertisement appears in another column. While combining many important features, its three chief points of excellence are these:

1. It is comparatively inexpensive.
2. It can easily be adapted to any kind of a brooder house.
3. It is so arranged that the ventilation and the diffusion is as near perfect as it is possible to get them. Don't fail to investigate the new brooder.

Third Annual Exhibition of the Queen City Poultry Association of Manchester, N. H.

The Queen City Poultry Association, Manchester, N. H., will hold its Third Annual Exhibition Dec. 19-22, 1905. Judges, D. J. Lambert, H. B. May and C. A. Ballou.

CHAS. H. TOBIE.

The Canadian Poultry Association of Montreal.

The Canadian Poultry Association will hold their First Annual Show, to be held in the Crystal Rink, Dorchester Street, Montreal, October 16-21, 1905.

The Association is working hard to make the show worthy of Montreal, and earnestly hope that our public-spirited citizens will second their efforts.

J. P. CULLEN, Sec.-Treas.

Pointers.

Cut clover is most highly recommended as a feed for hens in winter. It is not necessary to buy this, as second growth clover, cut now and carefully cured, will be just what the hens will like, and it is not expensive.

Unless you want to keep over your yearling hens, kill and sell them before they begin to moult. By the way, there seems to be a dearth of pullets this year or else the demand is much larger, as there is a big demand for early pullets.

Advantages of Moulting by Hand.

We hear so much at this time of year about moulting fowls that I presume all readers of poultry papers are to some extent tired of the subject. I am going to give you a little more of it, however, and I promise to give you something you have not heard before, whether you agree with me or not.

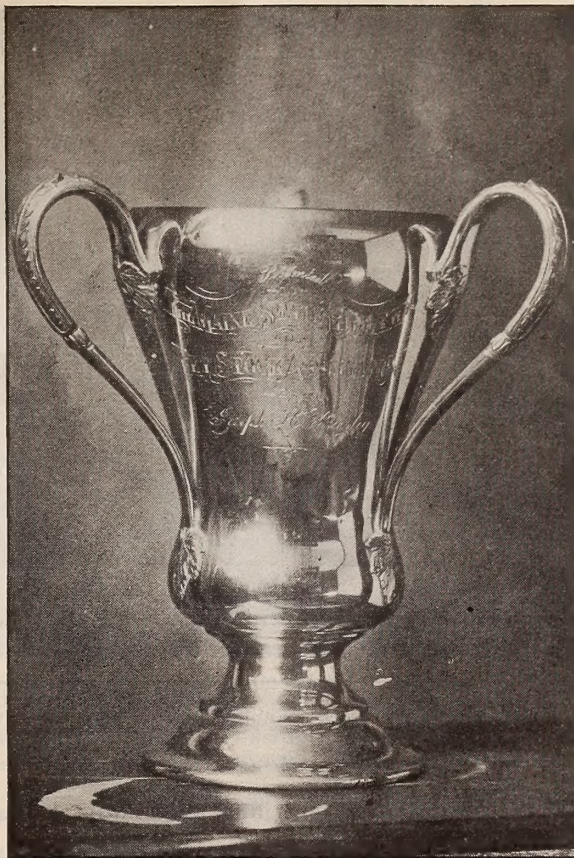
In almost every issue of a poultry paper we see someone's idea of the proper way to make hens moult early. One says to cut down the feed after June 1, and give plenty of free range for about three weeks—after which the feed should be increased and some oily food added. Another says shut the hens up and almost starve them for three weeks, and then give an abundance of rich food. Still another says feed them during the moulting season enough food to produce feathers and eggs, too. But he does not tell us how much that is, and the experience of the majority of poultrymen has been that hens will not produce feathers and a normal quantity of eggs at the same time, no matter what they feed or how much. Among so many conflicting ideas surely room can be found for one more.

I have a plan which has proved successful with me, by which the process of moulting can be shortened several weeks without starving your hens;—and right here let me say that when you starve your hens for any purpose you must make it up to them again before you will get many eggs.

Hens, like ducks, can be picked without injury when their feathers are "ripe." To tell when this is, catch them and pull a few feathers from the breast. If the feathers pull easily and are tapering and dry at the end of the quill, they are all right to pick. On the other hand, if blood comes from the skin where you pulled the feathers, they are "green" and must not be picked.

We make our gain in the time of moulting by picking our hens as soon as the feathers are "ripe" in the summer, which is generally in June or the fore part of July. We catch the hens and pick their bodies clean, after which we add to their feed some item rich in oil, and a little sulphur. The result is that in a few days the hens will be literally covered with "pin-feathers." These will be evenly distributed over the whole body instead of being only one here and there. The time which, in Nature's method, is spent in shrinking the quills and dropping the old feathers, is spent by our plan in growing new ones. If left to moult in the natural way a hen's feathers must not only be "ripe," but the quill must have time to shrink so that it does not fill its socket in the skin and thus becomes loosened and drops out. Now the old feathers can be pulled by hand,—without hurting the hens,—several weeks before they would drop of themselves, and thus we force Nature to begin growing new plumage on the hens several weeks ahead of her more leisurely time if left alone. For, bear this in mind, Nature never produces a new feather except to take the place of an old one; therefore the "pin-feather" does not commence to grow until the old one falls out. But as soon as this occurs the "pin-feather" immediately grows, and by pulling all the old feathers at one time we have the new ones growing all over the body at the same time, which shortens the "moulting season" by just the length of time which would have been required for the old feathers to fall.

Of course, for three or four weeks the



One of the magnificent silver cups to be offered as a special prize at the fifth annual exhibition of the Maine State Poultry Association, to be held in City Hall, Portland, Me., Dec. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1905.

hens look bare at first, and then "pin-feathery," which would be objected to by the fancier; but I am writing this for the practical man who wants winter eggs. It does away with the starving period and you can keep your hens always in good flesh. Of course we do not expect the full number of eggs while the hens are growing new feathers; but we got from 21 hens from five to nine eggs per day right through the thick of the "struggle for new clothes." It is much better, however, even if the hens laid no eggs at all, for them to be idle during the time from June 15, say, to Aug. 15th, than later on in the year, because the rise in the price of eggs begins about Aug. 1st, at least in the New York market. Many of the hens, if left to follow their natural moult, would not begin dropping their feathers before Aug. 1st to 15th, though the feathers are "ripe" from six to eight weeks sooner. In this way the cold nights of autumn are upon them before they have grown their new coat and this drags out the time required until the result is not many eggs before February, maximum production during April and May, with minimum during December and January. The average price of eggs in New York market for December, 1904, was 30 cents per dozen, for January 37 cents, for April and May 19 cents, so it behooves us to produce eggs when the great majority of hens are "eating their heads off." In order to do this, we must feed for feathers—that is, feed something rich in oil or fat. We have found sunflower seed to be ahead of anything, though oil cake

meal is good; but we give sunflower seed the preference. Every poultryman, who has ground enough, can raise his own sunflowers, as they are hardy growers and produce well. We have raised heads measuring fourteen inches in diameter and bearing nearly a quart of seeds.

Hens will not lay in the early winter months unless thoroughly feathered, and, by our system, we have them feathered generally by Aug. 15th and by Sept. 15th at the latest. This done we begin getting an increase of eggs in September and October, and by December we are getting nearly as many as in early summer.

Perhaps some person who does not understand will think this is a cruel way to force the moult. But they are mistaken. It does not hurt the hens to pick them as much as it does to starve them. Many hens are ruined by a period of scant food followed by large feeding of rich oily feeds. Many, who would cry cruelty at something new, think nothing of "toe-marking" their little chicks, or of caponizing their cockerels, which is much more painful, often resulting in death of some of the cockerels.

As soon as our hens are well feathered we gradually diminish the oily feeds and substitute something rich in protein. As the hens have been kept in good condition all through, they soon respond to this method with an increase in egg production.

One thing more, let no one undertake to get winter eggs by this method, or any other, unless he has warm quarters for



The above cut is a very excellent likeness of the interior view of J. W. West & Sons' open front poultry house. Both cuts are used through the courtesy of the *Maine Farmer*.

his hens. His house should be warm enough so that water will not freeze in it, and it should be free from draughts. Build your house tight. Don't worry about ventilation. Where one poultry-house is built too tight, one hundred are not built tight enough.

Now if any reader contemplates trying the moulting plan I have described, I would advise him to try it on part of his flock first and compare the egg-yield of the part thus handled with the rest of the flock, and I think this will convert him into an enthusiastic advocate of moulting by hand.

Another point in favor of this plan is that we find it profitable to keep hens three or even four years when handled this way, instead of disposing of them at two years old as is the rule. The older a hen grows the later she will moult if left to do it in the natural way, and this is the reason old hens do not lay in winter as well as young ones. But by picking them they are compelled to moult a certain time with the rest.

Generally the first week after picking, the hens will begin to look as though covered with "goose pimples." By the second week these have developed into such a mass of "pin-feathers" as would make them a small temptation to the class of "chicken-raiser" who "raise" chickens in the night. In four weeks the feathers have begun to spread out so that the hens are fairly covered, while in eight weeks, if properly fed, they will be as smooth and nice as you could wish.

One thing more in favor of this plan. The feathers if saved will help materially in adding to the comfort of your home in the way of feather beds, pillows, etc., which would have been lost had the feathers been scattered over the farm in the regular way. And there is just as much difference between the value of a "live" hen, feather and one taken from a killed hen as there is between "live" and "dead" goose-feathers. And if you have tried to sell goose feathers, you know what that means.

I am well aware that this idea is greatly at variance with the general practice in regard to moulting fowls, but it has paid us and I believe it will pay any

poultry keeper who will give it a fair trial.—*G. Glenn Nash in Successful Poultry Journal.*

Nine Months With A Small Flock.

This is the way I started in poultry keeping:

First I built me a cheap house 12x6, 6 feet high. Cost \$2.25, so you may think it was not a very good one.

Then I bought ten pullets and a rooster—cost \$3.39.

That was in the fall of 1904. I got them the last day of September. They started to lay the first of November and laid: November, 61; December, 106; January, 183; February, 167; March, 229; April, 240; May, 157; June, 150; July, 124;—total, 1,417 eggs.

This is the record of ten hens for six months, and seven hens for three months, the account being for nine months.

March 25 I hatched seventy-three eggs, got thirty chicks and raised twenty-four—but six were crippled, and I killed them.

April 23 I had thirty-four chicks from fifty eggs, and raised thirty of them.

Those two lots were hatched in incubators.

Then I hatched thirty-two eggs under hens and got only eleven chicks, and had bad luck with them. That left me with sixty-five strong chicks.

The food for nine months has cost me \$12.10. The hatching of the chicks cost me \$2.32.

My income for nine months was:

Eggs	\$21.36
Chickens	6.27
Total	\$27.63
Less expenses	17.81
	\$ 9.82

So, as you see, I am \$9.82 ahead, and have stock worth at least \$15, and I figure that I have made on my chickens \$24.82 in nine months.—*Charles A. Bender in Farm-Poultry.*

Subscribe for the *EASTERN PLOUGHMAN*. It will be a good investment.

The Biggest Egg Farm.

What is said to be the largest egg farm in the world is owned and managed by C. E. L. Hayward at Hancock, N. H. According to the *Rural New Yorker*, it has at this time over 8,400 hens, kept in 600 small houses, fourteen in each. The hens are never allowed outside their little eight-foot-square coops, and are never fed green feed, contrary to the teachings of all other poultry keepers. Each hen gets about a quarter of a pound per day of beef scraps, gluten, hominy feed, wheat, etc., with a little salt, ground shells, grit and charcoal and plenty of clean water. They average 100 eggs each during the year, for which the high average of 26 cents a dozen is received, or a total of \$2.17. It costs about \$1.17 each for feed, so that the profit on each hen is about \$1. The droppings go to fertilize a large orchard and are a source of considerable profit. Only young hens are kept; the second year they are sold and pullets are bought for the next year's egg crop.

Feed is of prime importance in getting early eggs. The males and females should not be permitted to run together and cared for in a careless manner by throwing corn to them three times per day. It is easy to care for the young stock that way but disastrous to early egg production. Put the cockerels in a yard by themselves. Fatten them as soon as possible, and market them as soon as ready for market. Feed the pullets for quick maturity and early egg production, and when eggs are 40 and 50 cents per dozen, you will have eggs to sell. The poultry business must be conducted from a business standpoint, and success can only come by hard work, both with the hands and with the brain.

Green food is essential to the rapid and healthful growth of chickens. If your youngsters, or old fowl as for that matter, are running in yards from which all of the grass has been trodden out, they must be supplied with green food in some other way. This can be done by cutting and throwing in grass, or by throwing in ripened apples, pears, and the like.



The above cut is a very good picture of one of the poultry houses used by J. W. West & Son, of Auburn, and is built upon the same plan as the houses mentioned in Prof. Gowell's article.

The Care of Poultry Houses.

It is quite possible to make the care of poultry houses an unbearable duty. At the same time, it is equally possible to keep them in proper condition without imposing upon yourself so much trouble as to make it a nuisance. When we state that a poultry house should be kept clean, we mean that it should be kept in such condition that a person can go through it at any time, day or night, without getting so much dirt on their clothes as to cause them to wish they had not entered it. The floors must be dry, reasonably clean, and the entire interior, including roosts, dropping board and nest boxes kept free from filth and vermin. If this is done, the interior of the house will be perfectly tenantable for your poultry.

To accomplish this clean up the house as often as it is needed, which is governed entirely by the number of fowls kept. Cover the dropping board an inch or two with dry soil and thoroughly clean once a week—or once in two weeks will answer, provided there is no vermin on the roosts or nest boxes. No arbitrary rule can be made for the time of cleaning, nor the number of times that it should be cleaned, but it must be kept tenantable for both the caretaker and the poultry.

The most disagreeable condition for a poultry house is when the interior, floor, nest boxes, and dropping boards are so damp that they produce an offensive odor and are unpleasant for the poultry and the attendants. No one can have any success whatever with poultry kept in this way. We have known some poultrymen to clean their houses twice a week who do not have as presentable a place as others who do not clean so often. It is the manner and method that counts. When filth accumulates in the nest boxes they soon become infested with the worst kind of maggots and vermin, which creates an odor most unpleasant, and a condition very injurious to the fowls. The same result may come through the care-

lessness of having damp floors and a damp-infested litter on the floor or about the house. A perfectly dry interior, with a dry floor and dry litter, may be kept in the very best of condition, whereas a damp interior can never be kept presentable. The first principles of a perfect poultry house is a dry interior throughout.

The windows of the poultry house should be so constructed that they can be lowered from the top and raised from the bottom. The best ventilation in a poultry house during cool weather is gained through lowering the windows from the top. During the heated months the whole sash may be removed, and the windows covered with wire cloth. This is a perfectly safe method to follow, provided it does not permit currents of cold, damp air to blow through the house during day or night. Plenty of air and ventilation is advantageous, but cold drafts of air blowing through the houses are most injurious to the poultry.

When the poultry roost is in a direct current of air, and if this changes many degrees during the night, the effects are ill-health, colds, and, at times, catarrh and roup. Half a flock may take cold in a single night under such conditions, and it is best to avoid this by having proper ventilation from the windows, and no doors or windows open excepting those in front.

Do not hope to succeed with poultry during the summer months if the houses are permitted to become infested with insect vermin. There is nothing as injurious, debilitating or so certain to reduce the egg yield as the presence of vermin during the hot months in warm, improperly kept houses. We have known hens to go to roost on the fence or on an old box or wagon to avoid the terrible onslaught of insect vermin, mites and lice that attack them during the night, if they go into the poultry house. When a poultry house is so badly infested with vermin as to keep the hens out, it is about time for a change of management.

There are thousands of people who keep poultry who never have such a thing as insect vermin in their houses, and it is to be regretted that there are many times more than this whose houses are so badly kept as to be unfit for any living thing, the result of neglect and carelessness for which no excuse can be offered; and wherever such conditions can be found the owner cannot be blamed enough for the neglect of his fowls.—*The Feather*.

Feed the Pullets Liberally.

Up on a hill in Boxboro, Mass., lives a little old lady who also makes a specialty of Light Brahmas. She gets a lot of eggs, and has no difficulty in dictating terms to her customers. She feeds three times a day—mash in the morning and grain twice a day. I have always noticed corn lying on the floors of the pen, and when I asked her if she thought it a good plan to have food always before them, she replied:

"Of course. They might get hungry if they couldn't get something to eat when they need it."

There is never any litter on her floors, which are of dirt. The roosts are five feet from the ground, however, so her hens get may get exercise climbing up and flying down night and morning. She always hatches plenty of chicks with her hens, though in one or two instances poor success has resulted in trying to hatch them with incubators. Her hens lay, however, which is the point I wish to make.—*Thomas Hollis*.

In writing to or dealing with our advertisers kindly mention the fact that you seen their advertisement in the EASTERN PLOUGHMAN.

Notice our clubbing rates on page 127. Now is the time to make a combination at reduced rates.

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Make all remittances payable to E. E. PEACOCK,
 Kent's Hill, Maine.

The columns of this paper are open to communica-
 tions concerning anything in which our readers may be
 interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry
 topics are solicited, and our readers are invited
 to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of
 ideas of mutual interest.

August-September, 1905.

Applied for admission as second-class matter at
 at Kent's Hill, Me.

Editorial.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found
 an extract from Bulletin No. 117 which is
 issued by the Maine Experiment Station
 and contains a description of the system
 of feeding used there. It will be noticed
 that twenty females are in each pen and
 that the amount of dry grain fed through
 the day in the litter is scant indeed. So
 scant is it that many people would hesi-
 tate about following this formula and
 would be fearful that the hens would be
 so poor that no eggs at all would result.

Prof. Gowell has certainly exposed the
 fallacy of this reasoning. His hens,
 Barred Plymouth Rocks, have been fed
 in this way for a number of years and
 they are laying from 195 to 251 eggs per
 year, a record made with trap nests and
 therefore true.

For a long time Barred Plymouth
 Rocks have been one of the favorite
 breeds for general purpose fowls but
 many people have been dissatisfied with
 them because they did not fulfill expecta-
 tions as layers, and in many instances
 were apt to shuffle off this mortal coil
 without warning.

With this popular variety Prof. Gowell
 has demonstrated the following facts:
 The open shed plan is the proper build-
 ing to use; the hens must be kept busy;
 they must not be over-fed; they must be
 fed egg-producing and not fat-producing
 grains. If the Barred Rock keepers will
 fall into line and follow faithfully Prof.
 Gowell's directions, they will get most
 satisfactory results. Corn meal and its

by products are entirely unsuited to
 Barred Rocks. Meat, meal, oats, barley
 and wheat are egg-producing foods and
 should be used. Many people do not
 like to feed many oats but in the writer's
 judgment oats are one of the best egg-
 producing foods. During the past year,
 the hens of the writer have been fed
 largely upon oats. They began laying in
 early winter and have kept at it ever
 since with a yield averaging from sixty to
 ninety per cent.

No attempt is here made to belittle any
 other variety of fowl but to emphasize
 what has been done by Prof Gowell
 with Barred Rocks. Perhaps he might
 have done better with some other variety.
 What Prof. Gowell has done is done and
 it is now up to somebody else to make a
 trap nest record for other variety or
 varieties.

Sometimes people reach fame and fortune
 at a single bound, but more often he
 who would reach the top plods along fol-
 lowing some clearly defined plan until
 the desired goal is reached.

Poultry keeping is a legitimate busi-

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 scriber whose subscription
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**If you want the paper, send
 in your subscription. If you
 do not want the paper, we
 certainly do not want you to
 have it. E. E. PEACOCK.**

ness but he who would succeed must
 study detail carefully, and, if egg-produc-
 tion is the chief object, the best and most
 satisfactory results can be obtained only
 by the use of trap nests. Trap nests are
 a valuable adjunct to any poultry keep-
 er's plant, and, although it requires con-
 siderable care to use them properly, it
 ultimately pays to use them.

At the present writing the writer is not
 using trap nests but for a period of two
 years he did use them. They were
 eminently satisfactory. They unerringly
 picked out the lazy hen, the egg eating
 hen, the prolific hen, and the hen that
 did not lay at all and furnished uncon-
 trovertible evidence upon which to cull
 out the breeding pens.

The type of trap nest used was the
 Ideal, which is manufactured and sold by
 F. O. Welcome and is advertised in these
 columns. It was very satisfactory and all
 poultrymen who can should certainly use
 some good trap nest.

The editor recently received a short
 visit from Mr. G. B. Turner of East Otis-
 field, Me. Mr. Turner is an enthusiastic

then man and was in attendance at the
 winter show held at Portland last Decem-
 ber. Mr. Turner stated that he felt amply
 repaid for attending the show and said he
 learned a great deal about the different
 varieties of poultry while there. Mr.
 Turner's experience is similar to thou-
 sands of others. One certainly can learn
 a great many things about poultry by at-
 tending a first class show. The true fan-
 cier has a place in the world yet and will
 for years to come. To the fancier and to
 him alone is due the credit of all the dif-
 ferent varieties now bred.

The new Standard of Perfection so
 long delayed is now ready for distribu-
 tion and it should be in the hands of
 every fancier. If the time spent in the
 getting of the book out is any indication
 as to the worth of the book it ought to be
 worth double the price of \$1.50 which is
 now asked for it. We have made ar-
 rangements to supply our subscribers
 with the new Standards either by pur-
 chase, or as a premium for new subscrib-
 ers. Don't fail to order at once.

Poultry at the Eastern State Fair at Bangor.

A representative of the POULTRYMAN
 visited the Eastern State Fair and found
 a good exhibit of poultry. The poultry
 exhibit at this fair has steadily increased
 in quality from year to year and now
 stands well up in the list of successful fall
 exhibits. Our old friends, A. J. Keniston
 of Simpson's Corner, Parker and Scripture
 of Bangor, and E. A. Drinkwater of Sa-
 battus, men whose names have been
 familiar at fall poultry shows for many
 a year were present with nice strings.
 E. D. Page of Hermon, the genial and
 efficient Superintendent of Poultry, had
 splendid representatives of his favorites,
 Rhode Island Reds, while Fred P. Haynes
 of Ellsworth made a "kill" with his
 Barred Rocks.

Poultry at the New England Fair at Worcester, Mass.

Business called the editor to Worces-
 ter during the New England Fair and we
 took an opportunity to look over the
 poultry. There was a large and attractive
 exhibit of about 500 birds well divided
 among the business and ornamental
 breeds. Geo. A. Chapin, of Ludlow,
 was the largest exhibitor in point of var-
 ieties and numbers. D. J. Lambert, of
 Apponaug, R. I., and C. A. Ballou, of
 Worcester, were present with exhibits of
 Barred Rocks. Both of these men are
 well-known judges and their stock was up
 to the regular high standard set by these
 breeders. Honors in this class were even.
 Mr. Ballou got 1st on fowl, 2d on chicks,
 while Mr. Lambert got 1st on chicks and
 2d on fowl. Mr. C. M. Brown, of Mil-
 bury, was there with a splendid exhibit of
 White Wyandottes and got in where the
 money was. Mr. Brown is sure to be
 heard from at the winter shows. Elijah
 Goulding, of Worcester, had a splendid
 exhibit of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
 and M. H. Coffin, of Whitinsville, had an
 equally as good exhibit of Partridge
 Wyandottes.

Don't be a "chicken raiser." Be a
 "poultry breeder." In other words, pro-
 duce fowls through intelligent and sys-
 tematic mating and breeding like thor-
 oughbred horses, cattle and other high
 grade live stock is produced.

Notes and Comments

(By the Associate Editor.)

The readers of EASTERN POULTRYMAN will regret to learn that the home of Mr. H. W. Gunston, at Groveland, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire, and that, in seeking for a new location, Mr. Gunston has moved to Los Angeles, California.

His fine strings of prize winning Rhode Island Reds will be missed from the New England shows, and the fanciers will miss from their ranks an honest, upright and capable breeder. The fanciers of the Pacific slope will welcome him and his flock of Reds.

I am pleased to learn that my old friend, Harry Nourse, has accepted the responsible position of editor of the *Poultry Herald*, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Nourse, formerly of Barre, Mass., was one of the early contributors to the columns of this paper, and for a time was an advertiser. For three years or more he was manager of Fisher's Island Farm, and for the past two years has been associate editor of *Reliable Poultry Journal*. Mr. Nourse is a capable judge and writer, his many years of practical experience with poultry in large numbers having fitted him to write from the standpoint of utility as well as fancy, and the Webb Publishing Company is to be congratulated on its wise selection.

The Maine State Poultry Show at Portland, Dec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 1905, will undoubtedly be next to Boston in the number and quality of the exhibits. The prizes will be double those of last year, while retaining the low entry fee of 50 cents per bird, which includes free cooping and feeding. Liberal cash specials will be offered on all varieties. Especial attention will be given to the display of dressed poultry and eggs. The management already have assurances of a large exhibit, and during the coming three months will make careful preparation of all the necessary details, so that the fifth annual exhibition may be the largest and most successful in the history of the Association. Mr. A. L. Merrill, Auburn, Me., is the secretary, and will be pleased to give information concerning the show.

The Freeport Poultry Association will hold its third annual exhibition Dec. 27, 28, 29. A liberal assortment of special prizes will be offered in addition to the regular cash prizes. The judges will be Messrs. D. J. Lambert, Silas Bartlett, and J. F. Watson, which is an assurance that the scoring will be done without fear or favor. The poultry yards of Freeport and vicinity are full of thrifty birds of prize winning strains, and their owners are already sizing them up in anticipation of the great event. When the day's work on the farm, in the office, store or

shop is over, and the chickens have gone to roost, the Freeport fanciers are moving among their flocks with a lantern, giving them the attention that they need—applying louse killers, or setting a trap for some four-footed beast of prey, or culling out the least desirable specimens in order that the best birds may have the best opportunities to grow and develop as candidates for the showroom or the breeding yard. Planning for the show is not a matter of a few days, but throughout the year the flocks have good care to back up the skillful breeding which these fanciers study and practice.

Enter a few birds at your local or county fair, even if the prizes offered may not be worth as much as the time spent in preparation. Let the good people who visit the fair see some of your stock. They may want to purchase some of it, or it may be an inspiration for them to raise better stock than has been their custom. By thus keeping up the interest in poultry breeding and making larger entries at

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Will You Help Us?

1. By sending in your renewal promptly.
2. By subscribing for some friend who is interested in poultry.
3. By sending us liberal lists of friends to whom you would like sample copies to be sent.
4. By sending us items about your experience in poultry keeping. We especially solicit articles of interest.

the fairs, the management will provide better accommodations, and the poultry exhibits receive more attention from the passing throng.

The poultry department of the Maine State Fair at Waterville is under the management of Mr. Henry L. Hunton, of Oakland, who thoroughly understands all the ins and outs of the work and will see that exhibitors have the best of facilities for making their exhibits and the poultry will be fed and cared for in the best manner possible. Mr. Hunton is a hustler in work connected with poultry shows, and, although being a busy lawyer, enjoys the work with his pets and the companionship of his fancier friends.

The Maine State Fair management have made an improvement in the premium list this year in making the entries as single birds and pens, instead of the old-fashioned idea of pairs. If they would provide a building with windows, and would have the birds properly fed and cared for, the best breeders in the State would be glad to exhibit their best stock and endeavor to make the poultry show

an important feature of the fair. As it has been the past four or five years, the breeders who could attend the fair and feed and care for their birds were sure they had proper attention, and for this reason there has been a falling off in the number of exhibitors, whose entries were large enough so they could afford to be present and personally care for their birds.

Let us hope that the change in classification may not be the only change for the better that will be made.

Bulletin 117 of the Maine Experiment Station at Orono is a work that all our readers should procure and study. It gives the summary of the careful experiments that Prof. Gowell has conducted for several years in breeding for egg production. By the use of trap nests the average egg yield of the flocks has been increased and many important facts proven. Our readers can procure a copy of the bulletin by addressing as above.

GEO. P. COFFIN.

FATTENING OF CHICKENS.

Some Useful Hints. Results of Fattening Experiments.

The chicken fattening season is now come again and enquiries as to kind of chickens and how to fatten are becoming numerous. The following pointers, the result of long experience, may be useful to many parties, viz.:

Chickens can be fattened equally well in pen or crate, provided they have plenty of room in the former.

Chickens intended for fleshing should be of correct market types, such as come from the utility breeds. Hence the necessity of the parent stock being of proper breed and type.

Chickens should be well cared for and properly fed from time of hatching until put into pen or crate for "finishing." This is important.

The better the condition of the chickens when put into pen or crate to flesh the quicker and more complete will the "finishing" process be.

Chickens which have been permitted "to pick up their own living," take more food, a longer period to flesh and in the end seldom make specimens that will bring the highest price.

Experiments conducted last season at Experimental Farm permit of the following deductions:

Pullets with one exception did not make as great gains as cockerels of the same age.

The older the hen the more readily did she take on fat rather than flesh.

Old hens (two years and over) which are well fed required no further treatment to fit them for killing.

The cross-bred chickens, although fed on a more nutritive ration, did not make as much weight as pure-bred ones.

The chickens which were loose in their pens with limited run, made slightly greater weight development, at cheaper cost than those in crates. This latter conclusion was also arrived at by Prof. G. M. Gowell of Maine, United States Experimental Station.—*Canadian Poultry Review*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The raising of Ginseng is a comparatively new industry, but no less a profitable one. It is said to be quite easily raised, and the demand for a prime article is unlimited. If you want to know more about this plant and its possibilities, write to Buckingham's Ginseng Gardens, whose advertisement appears in another column.

There is an unlimited demand for first-class telegraphers at large salaries, and there is no reason why any young person of ambition cannot fit himself for a responsible position when such a good opportunity is offered by so well known a school as the Morse School of Telegraphy, whose main office is at Cincinnati, O.

C. H. Manley of St. Johns, Mich., is well known as a successful breeder of Barred, White and Buff Rocks, S. C. Leghorns and Buff Oringtons. His offer of chicks of these different varieties at \$8.00 per hundred is a reasonable one, and is cheaper than a person can hatch the chicken themselves.

We recently received a letter from Mr. L. H. Perry of Clay, N. Y., containing an announcement of his winnings. At the big Sandy Creek Fair Mr. Perry made 22 entries of his different varieties and won 11 firsts and 9 seconds. This, in addition to his winnings at the great Auburn, N. Y., show of last winter, demonstrates that Mr. Perry has the right kind of goods. He advertises stock at reasonable prices, and will send his catalogue to all POULTRYMAN readers who ask for it.

The firm of Kendall & Whitney of Portland, Me., has long been known as one of the largest and best supply houses of New England. They carry an immense line of poultry supplies of all kinds such as incubators, brooders, fencing, feeds, etc., and insure fair dealings and prompt delivery. If you are in need of any poultry supplies, don't fail to write them.

The Arabian Liniment advertised in another column is a perfect cure for wild ivy poison, frost bites, chilblains and numerous other ailments. It is an especially effective cure for rheumatism. One woman was so ill with rheumatism that her physician told her she was incurable. She heard of Arabian Liniment, procured a bottle and tried it faithfully. She was entirely cured, and is living today—free from rheumatism.

Foxes are a pest to almost every poultry keeper and annually causes thousands of dollars loss. To pursue them with dogs and shoot them is oftentimes a long chase and not to the taste of a great many people, but the Old Trapper's Secret Scent and method of trapping in the hands of a competent person is sure to produce good results. Most advertisements of this kind are a fake, but the editor has seen the Old Trapper's method used with the best results. Six or seven years ago one man went into a country place infested with foxes. In three months' time he had caught over 70 foxes. Three years ago, another trapper caught a Silver Grey fox the very first of the season, which he sold for \$65.

WE NEVER HAD SO MANY Poultry Foods and Supplies

AS WE HAVE THIS SEASON!

Headquarters for

"Purina Poultry Foods."

THE BEST, as they are composed from pure, clean, dry grains only;
A perfectly balanced ration for all poultry.

Purina Chick Feed,

Purina Fattening Feed,

Purina Alfalfa Clover Meal,

Purina Scratch Feed,

Purina Mash.

We want to interest every poultry fancier in our line of

Ground Beef Scraps,	Poultry Grit,	Millet,	Sunflower Seed,
Bone Meal,	Charcoal (powder),	Buckwheat,	Hemp,
Cracked Chicken Bone,	Charcoal (granulated),	Oil Meal,	Tobacco Dust,
Ground Oyster Shell,	Clover Meal,	Barley,	Roup Pills,
Red Blood Albumen,	Cut Clover Hay,	Wheat,	Nest Eggs.

Also BOWKER'S ANIMAL MEAL and BRADLEY'S MEAT MEAL.

ALWAYS ON HAND

Victor Incubators and Brooders, Poultry Fountains, Feed Boxes, Caponizing Tools, Nest Eggs, Poultry Markers, Killing Knives, Bone Mills, Root and Feed Cutters, and Egg Cases and Fillers.

Pratt's International and Lee's Foods, Lambert's Death to Lice, and Pratt's, International, and Lee's Lice Killers.

We want to sell you.

Write us for quotations.

KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland, Me.

FOXES ARE A PEST TO POULTRY RAISERS.

It is an easy matter to catch them if you know how. It is a profitable business as well.

THE OLD TRAPPER SECRET SCENT

is Sure to Lure Them to the Spot, AND A STEEL TRAP DOES THE REST.

Full Instructions for \$2.00.

TRAPPER, Box 6, Readfield, Me.

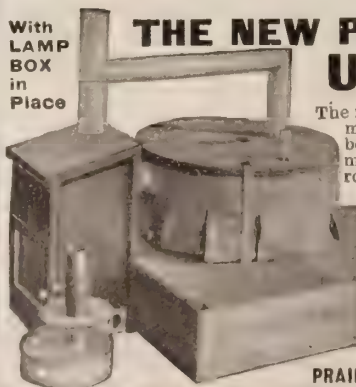
CHICKS \$8 Per 100.

Barred, White and Buff Rocks, W. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, etc., from pure bred, healthy birds.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

C. H. MANLEY, St. Johns, Mich.

With
LAMP
BOX
in
Place



THE NEW PRAIRIE STATE UNIVERSAL HOVER

The new Universal Hover is a brand new thing for the poultryman. Its sphere of usefulness is almost boundless. It can be attached to any form of outdoor brooder that is 2 ft. or more in height; to any size or form of colony house, mushroom house, small portable building, dry goods box, shed or piano box and make as good a brooder as money can buy. Economy is one of its chief features—a small No. 2 Sun Hinge Burner furnishing all the heat necessary even in the coldest weather. But its adaptability is its most valuable feature: anyone can attach it and make his own brooders. Fills a want that poultrymen have long felt. New Free Brooder Book describes it and all the new Prairie State Brooders—embracing features not found on others. The amount of money made raising poultry is determined by the brooder, so write for the new book today and learn how to raise more chicks to maturity.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., 473 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

[Report of a Critical Test of Hammond's Slug Shot, Etc., made in 1904.]



Sold in Large or Small Lots.
Send for Pamphlet.

JAMES LAWRENCE.

J. REYNARD LAWRENCE.

Eden Trial Grounds

1896

SPECIALTIES: SWEET PEAS AND POTATOES

DEAR SIR:

Have been delayed in reporting on goods you sent me for trial by severe illness. SLUG SHOT was as good and did the work it was advertised to do, as well and effectively as compounds and mixtures costing double and triple the price asked for it. For potatoes it proved especially efficient. Your BORDEAUX PULP is all right, dissolves readily and minutely, so it does not clog nozzles of finest sprayers. Your AMMONIATED COPPER SOLUTION saved my melon vines (musk). It was not a case of preventing blight, but of checking it after it had developed and to quite an extent. I shall be glad to use and commend your goods another season.

Nov. 21, 1904.

Yours truly, (Rev.) J. REYNARD LAWRENCE, North Middleboro, Mass.

For Potatoes, Currants or Cabbage it is sufficient, and woe betide the bugs or the larvæ. Once they get a taste of it they seem to shrivel up right away.
Millbrook, N. Y., 1904. GEORGE STANDEN, Gardener to Col. D. S. Lamont

Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works, Fishkill-on-Hudson N. Y.

SOLD BY THE SEED DEALERS AND MERCHANTS OF AMERICA.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

THE KIND THAT WIN.

LEWISTON. First Pen in Open Class. PORTLAND. Second Pen, Second Cock, Second Cockerel. FREEPORT. In a Class of 90, my birds won First Cock, First Pullet, Second Pen, with 8 Specials, and 3 Specials from the Rhode Island Red Club for best shaped male and female, and best colored female, also Silver Cup for Best Display. Eggs from my best pens, \$2.00 for 15, from other pens, \$1.00 for 15.

Utility stock always for sale.

GEORGE P. DEARBORN, WEST FALMOUTH, MAINE.

Symmes' Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds

are better this year than ever before. They have never been defeated in the showroom and are as good as the best.

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

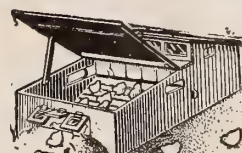
Eggs for Hatching. \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$10.00 per 100.

If you are looking for First Class Reds write to

FRED M. SYMMES, Winchester, Mass.

Your Chicks Will Live

and grow
if you
raise them
in a

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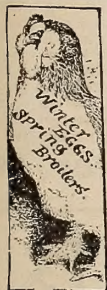
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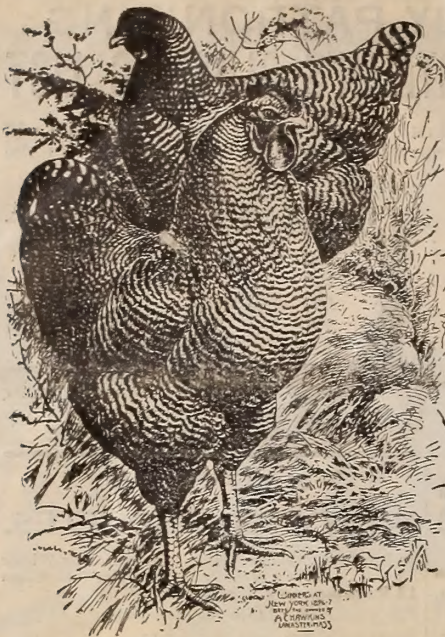
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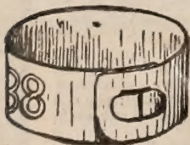
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